



Four decades of satellites in orbit.

Thousands of images of Earth's surface.

An unbroken history of human and natural changes to the surface of our planet.

LANDSAT



LANDSAT

For over four decades, Landsat satellites have captured images of Earth.

Landsat satellites sweep around our planet continuously, collecting hundreds of scenes every day. Typically, two Landsat satellites are in orbit at a time, working as a team.

Landsat satellites have observed Earth's surface since the 1970s, creating a vast historical record of changes to the planet, from expanding cities to shrinking glaciers.

Landsat's data is important for water and land management, observing the health of ecosystems, and tracking the impacts of climate change. It has been used to monitor forest fires, analyze the health of crops, give advance warnings of floods, locate groundwater in drought-stricken regions, and much more.

Landsat is a joint initiative between NASA and the United States Geological Survey.

landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov

Talampaya and Ischigualasto Natural Parks: Talampaya Park is known for its 660-foot (200 m) red sandstone cliffs. Its southern companion, Ischigualasto Provincial Park, is marked by white and multicolor sediments. Dinosaurs once roamed this territory at the Argentina/Chile border, and the sites are famed for their fossils. This image was taken by Landsat 8.

An aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape with a semi-transparent circular overlay. The terrain is characterized by deep, winding valleys, steep slopes, and a mix of brown, tan, and grey hues, suggesting a dry, rocky environment. The circular overlay is a light, semi-transparent brown color, centered on the image, and contains the text.

We can watch our planet change.

Observe shifting surfaces of land
and water.

Prevent threats to humanity and
the environment.

LANDSAT
NINE



LANDSAT 9

Landsat 9 is the next Landsat observatory, part of a project spanning more than 40 years and multiple observatories.

Targeted to launch in 2020, Landsat 9 will capture images of Earth's surface from 438 miles (704 km) above the planet's surface. The observatory will continuously collect data while completing an orbit of Earth every 90 minutes, creating a record of natural and human-made changes to the planet.

Landsat 9 carries two science instruments:

- **OLI-2** looks at white light broken into colors. These colors reveal information about what's happening on Earth. OLI-2 also sees certain types of infrared radiation. The instrument is so precise that it can show whether crops are thriving or suffering from drought.
- **TIRS-2** is Landsat's heat-viewing infrared instrument. It can be used to observe wildfires, study active volcanoes, and monitor "evapotranspiration," or water evaporating into the air.

Landsat 9 data will be used to make decisions about land and water management, monitor climate change, observe urban growth, and more.

landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/landsat-9

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